

New York Tribune.

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PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

The District Attorney in his prosecution of the Rosenthal murderers and the police grafters, and the aldermanic committee in its investigation of police conditions, will need the help of the public, and it will be in bringing about the co-operation of the public that last night's mass meeting and the committee appointed by it will perform their greatest service. The meeting has given utterance to popular indignation and organized the sentiment for suppressing evils which now lie plainly in view. And it is necessary to show that the whole town is behind Mr. Whitman and behind the aldermanic committee, because the persons from whom evidence is to be obtained are weaklings and cowards. They tremble like Schepps in Hot Springs and like the informers who are already supplying Mr. Whitman with evidence against the murderers and grafters. They have to be assured for the future. They are anxious for their families if they do anything to bring upon them the ill will of a murderous, corrupt alliance which they believe will regain its power after the present explosion is over.

Much of Mr. Whitman's success already has been due to the co-operation of wealthy and public spirited citizens. He has been able to obtain the services of expert detectives through private means put at his disposal. But the timorous need to feel assured that the substance and vigor of the community are on the side of law and order and that they will have powerful friends if they help the prosecutors and the investigators. They need to see the strength and determination of the forces of decency. For that reason a committee of leading citizens working against corruption will make it easier for the District Attorney and the aldermen to secure the witnesses they will require.

RECKLESSNESS VETOED.

President Taft's veto of the steel bill, which the House hurriedly repassed by an exceedingly scant margin, is in accordance with the principles of Governor Wilson as expressed in his speech of acceptance. The Governor said of the tariff:

"We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however, ill-advisedly upon tariff schedules which in the way I have indicated, and its foundations must not be too radically or too suddenly disturbed. When we act we should act with caution and prudence, like men who know what they are about, and not like those in love with a theory. It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such a rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufacture."

The steel bill was passed without any regard to its effect on business. It cut off at once the entire effective protection of a great industry, vitally affecting the prosperity of the country and the welfare of many citizens, without any consideration of consequences. It was reckless legislation, whose purpose was taken up hastily last year in order to controvert Bryan's charge that Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader, coming from a steel manufacturing district, was favoring the steel manufacturers. And it was made a part of the Democratic programme this year partly for the same reason and partly because it would serve as well as any other measure in the manœuvres for position in the coming election. The bill this year differs in its tariff rates from the one last year. Which is right? asks Mr. Taft. No one in the Democratic-Insurgent combination knows or cares. The sole aim has been to get votes.

A SAD SITUATION.

"There is already a widespread belief that Tammany is not going to be 'true to the national ticket,' so 'The Evening Post' informs the world at large. Truly, after Tammany's enthusiasm for Governor Wilson's nomination at Baltimore, this is a painful and disheartening state of affairs. It is sad that Murphy should be thus repudiated, though, of course, those who know him best say he is confident that his friend the Governor won't believe him capable of disloyalty to 'the ticket.' It must be sad for Governor Wilson, too, to have such an idea around, for he wants the New York State votes badly."

It is just conceivable that there are some among the original Wilson men in this state who are human enough not to be depressed by this condition of things. They bore the burden of the Wilson campaign here—a campaign which had for one of its objects the elimination of Murphy from party boss-ship so that Dr. Wilson might have a

chance. On the theory that the laborer is worthy of his hire, they expected "recognition" after Dr. Wilson's nomination. They hoped that they would have at least the moral support of the boss-killing Governor in their efforts to kill off New York State's boss for the benefit of the Presidential candidate's canvass. They got only the statement that the Presidential candidate would not interfere in this state fight. That is, they got the cold shoulder, and Murphy has been chuckling about it ever since. It was equivalent to Dr. Wilson's acceptance of him and Tammany at their own valuation. It is just possible under the circumstances that some of the original Wilson men, still fighting Murphy, are not weeping over the situation which "The Post" discloses.

PASS THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution for an amendment to the federal Constitution providing for a single six-year Presidential term will soon be called up in the Senate and should be passed. The public had some of the conspicuous evils of the present system brought sharply to mind this year by the contest for the nomination which raged over the country, and we believe it is ready to bring about action by the states to bar such political strife for the future if Congress will prepare the way by passing this resolution.

Objection is sometimes made that the abuses which have been the subject of most complaint in the past, through the use of patronage to secure a renomination, are about to disappear with the more general adoption of the popular primary system. But, as the country has seen this year, the new system of making nominations may bring in monstrous evils of its own. If a President seeking a renomination should not be tempted to marshal his postmasters so as to control delegates he would be constantly compelled to bear in mind the primaries at which in the end he must appeal for support. He would be always tempted to play the demagogue in order to keep the favor of the multitude. The prospect is certainly not reassuring enough to take the force out of the argument for giving the President a term sufficiently long to enable him to carry out his policies and placing him above the temptations of politics, whether politics of the machine kind or of the direct primary kind.

"TYPHOID CARRIERS."

The case of a dairyman in New Jersey who is said to be a walking disseminator of typhoid germs is by no means novel. It is a number of years since the first such phenomenon was observed, in the person of a woman employed as a domestic servant in this city. Since then several instances have been reported of persons who, while apparently in excellent health, were stocked with typhoid bacilli, and who, while they themselves suffered no ill effects and were free from all other symptoms of typhoid fever, were a serious menace because of the danger of their transmitting the disease to those with whom they came in contact.

If there is such danger of transmission, and if it has actually occurred on an extensive scale in this latest case in New Jersey, the fact may be either alarming or merely discreditable. The generally accepted theory of typhoid infection is well known and is supposed to be well established. It is that the disease is caused by the entrance of its specific bacilli into the alimentary canal, through the usual medium of food or drink, and that, moreover, such germs must have originated in and been conveyed through the natural medium from the corresponding organs of patients suffering from the disease, or at least already infected with it. That is why water contaminated with sewage is so prolific a source of typhoid and why the disease is so readily induced through the contamination of food and drink by flies which have themselves been contaminated with sewage.

But on that theory the transmission of typhoid germs by these apparently sound and healthy "typhoid carriers" is explicable only through the assumption of gross uncleanliness. Such a conclusion would be highly discreditable to those concerned. If we are not to accept it, there is apparently only one other. That is, that the theory of typhoid infection which we have described is erroneous and that the disease is susceptible of transmission in other ways—through the touch of the hand, in the breath or in clothing, as was formerly supposed. On the whole, we should prefer to accept the former explanation, unpleasant as it is, for uncleanliness is remediable, while if typhoid may be transmitted by the touch or through the air it is a far more formidable pestilence than it is now supposed to be.

CHINA'S ALIEN ADVISERS.

One of the most interesting and from some points of view most hopeful features of China's struggle for constitutional republicanism is her policy of engaging distinguished experts of other nations to be the official advisers of her own government. Some time ago it was announced that Professor Jenks, of New York University, had been engaged as such an adviser, chiefly, it is to be assumed, in sociological and economical matters; and then that Dr. Morrison, long the Peking correspondent of "The London Times," had been similarly engaged as a political adviser. Both of these gentlemen are understood to have accepted their appointments. Now it is intimated that Mr. Rockhill, formerly American Minister to China and now Ambassador at Constantinople, has been invited to become the adviser of China in her foreign relations, and it is suggested that Lord Charles Bessford should be made her adviser in naval affairs. It would be quite logical to extend the system until there was an alien expert at the head of every department of the Chinese government.

Such a system would doubtless be of immense practical value to China. The example of Sir Robert Hart in the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, and that of Charles Gordon at the head of the "Ever Victorious Army,"

which suppressed the Tai-ping rebellion, suggest such a prospect. The selection of advisers from a number of nations, American and European, would obviate all danger of bringing the republic too much under the influence of any one power. For immunity from the danger of falling under foreign influences generally so much as to lose national individuality it would be necessary to rely upon China's own stamina and persistence. Japan profited very largely through the employment of foreign advisers and instructors, yet she never permitted them to overcome her own inherent genius, and China should be able in like manner to preserve her own integrity.

There is in this system an encouraging manifestation of China's willingness to learn from other nations and of her intelligent desire to conform her institutions, so far as may be practicable, to those which have been approved by experience elsewhere. There is no humiliation in conceding that other nations know more about some things in republican government than she now knows. There will certainly be wisdom both in profiting from the experience of other nations and in placing the new republic as nearly as possible in line with the rest of the world. And there can be no more hopeful means of attaining those ends than that which China is now adopting.

WILSONIAN PLEDGES.

A fine example of the Wilsonian adulation which seems to be epidemic in some quarters was presented at a New Jersey political rally the other evening, when Mr. Leon Abbott, son of a former Governor of the state, referred to the not unknown practice of Democratic politicians of ignoring or neglecting campaign promises after election, and then roused much enthusiasm with the declaration that "Governor Wilson if elected to the Presidency will carry out all the 'pledges, with a guarantee that they will be fulfilled.'"

The speaker unfortunately did not say just what pledges he meant, but "all the pledges." If in that phrase he included the pledges of the Democratic platform, such as they are, it is to be observed that Governor Wilson himself has potentially repudiated them all in advance with his curt and somewhat contemptuous remark that "a platform is not a programme." If, on the other hand, he meant Governor Wilson's own pledges, made in his speech of acceptance, it may well be inquired what they were and are. It would certainly be an inspiring performance "to carry out all the pledges" of an utterance which contained none which were more definite than a nebula or more substantial than mush.

DAME NICOTINE'S DAMES.

Undoubtedly there are more women smokers now than ever before in this country. It is also true that women who do not smoke are more critical of those who do than they used to be. The emphatic denial by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson of a statement which represented her as rather favoring the use of cigarettes by her sex was perhaps characteristic of a common point of view.

A brief dispatch in the current news relates to the death of Mrs. Susanna Blatchford in a small Pennsylvania settlement, at the age of ninety-seven. She left fourteen children, 150 grandchildren, and a beloved pipe which she had smoked for the last twenty-five years. She was a person of credit and renown in her community. And she was one of a class which was by no means small in the last generation. They worked hard and raised large families and played a useful part in the community, and were not ordinarily looked down on or preached at because they liked tobacco. They lived in a narrow generation, when the moral code was not elastic. Yet their smoking was not counted a breach of morals.

The years have brought with them the cigarette and the modern women who smoke it. Are the sisters who do not smoke more censorious? The customs and morals of this generation are not more strict than those of the last, but perhaps the alluring and festive cigarette is an agency of perdition such as the sedate, homekeeping pipe never could be.

If Governor Hadley keeps on he'll soon be the worst reactionary in America.

In declining to take charge of the campaign activities of the Women's National Republican Association's advisory committee Miss Mabel T. Boardman evinces a scrupulous sense of propriety. She is unwilling to run the slightest risk of seeming to exert for political purposes the influence derived from her active work for the American Red Cross. In this instance nobody would have been likely to make any disagreeable reflections, but the principle which Miss Boardman exemplifies is sound.

Tammany is said to have dropped Gaynor. So has everybody else.

New York takes its threatened "capture" calmly.

It was high time the Board of Health exerted its authority to stop the circus-like exhibition of the corpses of executed murderers which an enterprising undertaker had been conducting. Such performances do not add to the efficacy of the death penalty in crime prevention.

The wealth of our plutocratic policemen is not of the ostentatious variety.

"Now it is the pensioners of the United States who are afflicted by the failure of Congress to deal promptly with appropriations. Already there are reports of actual distress among those who are dependent on the public bounty, but of course Democrats in Congress hope that they will be forgiven for their share of the responsibility in consideration of their profiting pension record at this season. It may be surmised that the old soldiers

would rather have the money due them than the flattering recollection of a defeated bill.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A few nights ago a well known English peer who is in the city for a few days before going to Newport for his annual visit to Madison Square Garden to see a fight. With a friend, also English, he ascended to the roof and selected a table facing the Roman dancing pavilion. After remarking upon the unusual spectacle of women at a "fighting club" and upon the quantities of shrubs, flowers and pretty girls about, he settled back to enjoy himself. A young man and a young woman pranced out in a "pavilion dance." The orchestra struck up a two-step, and scores of diners left their tables and rushed out on the dancing floor. Singers and musicians of all kinds followed. Finally about midnight the distinguished sightseer approached the manager and asked when the fight was going to begin. The latter explained that the fights were never held on the roof, but in the arena below. The last bout had been finished about an hour before. "By Jove, I thought it was extraordinary, you know," exclaimed the Englishman, "but in America—eh—well, you never can be sure, really now. What?"

"Is he rich?"

"No, he's got enough money to buy an alderman now and then."—Detroit Free Press.

A MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTY.

It is not that I love her less. Than when we first were wed. That there are times when I confess I wish my vows unsaid.

It is not that she is the boss; In this respect, you see, I am content to bear my cross With all docility.

It is not that she dyes her hair; I never was deceived; It is not that she's proved less fair And fond than I believed.

Her heart is true, and mine no less; So 'tis not cardiac; It's simply this—she wears a dress That buttons down the back!

GEO. M. MOREWOOD.

Willie—Papa, Pido was just hit by a taxi.

Papa—All right, Willie, telephone for a taxidermist.—The Pathfinder.

Many of the employees in the financial district were "gold bricked" at noon yesterday in their eagerness to get in on what they believed to be a bargain in summer watches offered by a salesman with a silver tongue. "It is not the value of the watch that I am going to ask for," began the salesman, when satisfied with the crowd. "Such would be useless when so many large stores are at hand. I am agent for the manufacturer and here to dispose of them at the advertising price. Every one of them is tested with a known amount of electricity as is known when going in trains and cars, assuring the traveler of its fitness. With every watch a gold-filled chain will be given free of charge, the two together worth \$2 at the lowest of any man's money." To show that all were alike he asked a boy near him to pick one up. After displaying the face of the watch he opened the back of it. "Look at the workmanship—this everything to you. All that I am going to ask for such a high-class time-piece is a quarter of a dollar—25 cents." At each sale he gave the stem of the watch a turn or two, held it to his ear, and with watch and chain placed in a box handed them over to the purchaser. When the man with the bargain had disappeared it was discovered that the watches he had sold did not tick and would not—that they were toy watches for children.

"Don't you think my husband looks like Napoleon?" asked the bride.

"Well, I think he's former chum repaid." "He's short and stout," Chicago Record-Herald.

ONE M. D. DISTURBS ANOTHER

Woman Physician Disagrees with Dr. William Waugh.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In The Tribune of August 12 I notice your report of a paper by Dr. William Waugh, in which he states that all women adore the brutal type of man—the type for instance that attacked the Sabine maidens.

Dr. Waugh therefore formulates these maxims to govern a man in his relations with his wife:

"When you find your mate take her; she awaits it."

"When she arouses your jealousy beat her, she needs it."

"If she betrays you kill her; she deserves it."

Charming maxims, these, handed to the young men of our country to govern their conduct in sex matters. In New York we have taken one unfortunate young man—a certain Mr. Harry Thaw—and locked him up because he pursued a course of conduct not unlike the one recommended by Dr. Waugh; but a man like Mr. Thaw is not so dangerous to the community as a man of Dr. Waugh's type, who deliberately sets out to advocate, under stamp of authority, actions which are grossly degenerate.

In the early days of the race the cave man struggled to wrest his food from nature and killed other men on sight, because they reduced the food supply, and therefore lessened his chances of subsistence and survival. Later on, when men banded together in savage tribes, the man who killed the greatest number of men—other than tribe members—was considered the greatest hero, because he rendered service to the tribe by destroying others who diminished the food supply.

But times have changed. We do not depend on a merely natural food supply nowadays. We produce our own supply of food, and a murderer is not now greatly honored, even though he kills another for the means of subsistence.

And so it is with other things. We do not know how great has been the degradation and brutality of the cave man in sex matters; but we do know that long ago the law withdrew from men the privilege of killing their wives at will. This privilege primitive man enjoyed and could lawfully execute, provided only that he could make some sustained charge that the wife he rid himself of was unfaithful to him. To kill your wife nowadays "if she betrays you," as advised by Dr. Waugh, is hardly against the law.

Dr. Waugh's maxims of behavior for men are amusing, but really not so much so as his assumed knowledge of woman. He says the cave man "simply caught his woman, knocked her down if she resisted, and dragged her, none too gently, to his lair. The nearer the modern approximation to this type and method the better it suits the woman." He assumes a little too much knowledge of women when he pretumes to tell of the kind of man that suits us. There are, of course, some few degraded, degenerate, atavistic women, just as there are murderers and thieves. He may have known and gathered his data from some of these. But the man who beats and murders his wife is becoming unpopular as civilization advances; and the reason that this is so is because

women object to being beaten and murdered. Women are not now captured and dragged to caves as in old times—nor bought nor sold nor in other ways coerced, as was once the fashion, and this is because women dislike these fashions. In fact, things have so advanced now that women have become to some extent the choosers. And let me say this: The lover who fulfils the ideal of the modern woman is a type far above your cave man in intelligence and emotions.

In the matrimonial race of to-day your murderous, brutal, atavistic cave man does not run off with the prize. He has no chance at all. He is a mere despoiled animal beside the type of man adored by the women of our day.

DR. MARY HALTON.

New York, Aug. 13, 1912.

AS A MAN THINKETH

Are Political Beliefs an Index to a Man's Judgment?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Emory R. Buckner has been appointed counsel to the aldermanic special committee. He has publicly announced that he believes in Theodore Roosevelt and wants to be counted one of the followers of the third term agitator.

Such an announcement is sufficient to alienate the confidence of all sane people in this community from Mr. Buckner. Such a man is unworthy of the confidence of the community.

CHARLES B. HASTINGS.

New York, Aug. 14, 1912.

WHAT'S AN AMERICAN?

If Father Is Foreign and Sisters Live Abroad, What Is Your Nationality?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your Sunday edition you print an article about food in America not being fit to eat, as per statement of Pierre Humbert, Jr., "a New Yorker by birth."

He may be a New Yorker by birth, but his father was born in Switzerland and the son has not lived in New York in many years—over fifteen. He has lived in the West or in Europe, and when in the West has lived mostly in small towns and mining camps, where the food consists principally of black coffee and stale bread, with many flies on the side.

His family are such good Americans that his two sisters live in Europe, the only member of the family now in America being a younger brother, Arthur Humbert, who has been in the American Army for ten or fifteen years.

You gave the article mentioned some prominence on the front page of the Sunday paper that I think you ought to write a new one, bringing out some of the real facts in the case. Don't print slurs and slanders on America without good cause, or at least finding out something about the people making them.

JOHN CLAYTON.

New York, Aug. 12, 1912.

DEFENDS THE NATIONAL AIRS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After reading Mr. Modell's criticism of the Central Park orchestra in your morning paper, I would like to say a word.

I should think Commissioner Stover would surrender all authority to give concerts to the above gentleman. If the national airs are so nauseating to Mr. Modell, it is too bad that he, or those who agree with him, should take up the seats of those who listen to them gladly.

Your correspondent also speaks of Friday as given over to Wagner. As a matter of fact, there are only four Wagnerian selections in the first part; the rest, promiscuous.

All foreigners rise gladly when their national airs are played, and ours are in every way as dear to us as theirs are to them.

AN AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 12, 1912.

CONDITIONS SPELL ANARCHY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In accordance with the suggestion that I had the honor to make through your courtesy in the columns of The Tribune recently, a movement is now being projected to organize a metropolitan vigilance committee to conserve law and public order. The mass meeting at Cooper Union is evidence of an aroused citizenship.

This organization, as previously stated, should be effected permanently and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. While non-partisan in character it will have a mighty political effect. It manifests an intention on the part of our general citizenship to have thoroughly effective public service and impartial administration of the law, by the courts as well as other public officials.

The present conditions in our city render this movement imperative; it not only means conserving public order and safety, but of life itself. We have conditions in this city at the present time that cannot be paralleled in Western towns—on a scale of lawlessness that would have long existed in a civilized community without being followed by open anarchy. The public movement now proposed is intended to bring to an open account those who are responsible for this outrageous state of delinquency of the law, not only by the underworld but by public officials themselves.

ALBERT SAMUEL VOGAN.

New York, Aug. 7, 1912.

VAIL PLANS MUSEUM

President of American Telegraph Co. Buys Historic House.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Morrisstown, N. J., Aug. 14.—Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, has purchased from the Misses Siedler, of New York, the property in South street, opposite Boyken street. Mr. Vail, it is said, will establish a museum in Morrisstown, using the house for relics and mementoes of old times in Morrisstown. The price paid is said to be \$10,000.

The house was the home of Alfred Vail, who assisted Professor Samuel F. B. Morse in the invention of the telegraph, which was perfected in a building still standing on the Ledgeside place, at Speedwell. The Vail family lived in the house purchased by President Vail until 1873, when it was sold to the late Dr. Charles Y. Swan.

ALPINE COASTING IN SUMMER.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

The winter sport of bobbing is at present being practiced at several scenic mountain resorts on Alpine slopes with a newly invented machine, which is practically a "bob" with the little sleds replaced by small solid rubber wheels, resembling motor car tires on a miniature scale. The inventor is Herr A. Sanger, of Munich, who has constructed the "summer bob" with three small wheels in front and two at the back, the machine being guided like a motor car down the slopes. At Davos, Klosters, Garmisch, etc., many tourists and residents have already been "bobbing" on the new machine, and are delighted with the novel experience. The "bob" is easily controlled and is comfortable.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Lilla B. Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, will be married to Howard Price Renshaw, of this city and Troy, on November 21, at the country place of her mother at Great Neck, Long Island. Their engagement was announced last month.

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins and Miss Katherine Elkins, who have been at the Ritz-Carlton for a few days, are sailing for Europe to-day on board the Amerika.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne will take possession of their new house, at 73d street and Park avenue, this winter.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, who arrived in town from Watch Hill, R. I., on Tuesday, left here yesterday for Lake Mohonk. She was at the Manhattan Hotel while in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Minturn, Jr., of Great Neck, Long Island, have gone to Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee will return to their country place at Highland Falls, N. Y., from Bar Harbor, about the middle of next month.

Ashebel H. Barney will go to the Adirondacks to-day to visit Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon Barnes.

Lydie Hoyt is at the Vanderbilt Hotel for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn will return to their country place, at Garrison, N. Y., from the Adirondacks early next month.

Ambrose Monell, of Tuxedo, is at the Plaza for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson have arrived in town from Newport and are at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fainstock, who were at the Belmont Hotel for a few days, left town yesterday for Lenox.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Aug. 14.—The birth of the new Astor heir was a chief topic of conversation among the morning crowd gathered at the Casino to-day. It did not take long for the news to spread to all corners of the summer colony.

There was a marked absence of the men at the Casino this morning on account of the Astor cup race. C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., guest of Milton S. Barger; Millard Y. Taylor and Miss Josephine Gibson, of New York, and Miss Rhodes, of Providence, guests of Mrs. Marsden J. Perry; Mrs. William Adams Delano, of New York; Mrs. C. J. Train, of Washington, and C. G. Hoffman, of New York, a guest of Stuart Duncan, registered.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a dinner in honor of J. Pierpont Morgan, who departs for Bar Harbor to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. John Sanford and Mrs. Francis K. Sturgis entertained at luncheon.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly returned from New York early this evening, and followed her arrival with a small dinner party at Vinland.

Haniel von Haimhausen, chargé d'affaires of the German Embassy, also gave a dinner this evening. Informal dancing followed.

Mrs. A. M. Moreland entertained at dinner this evening in honor of her sister, Mrs. Marie, of Washington. There were several dinner parties aboard the steam yachts in port. Es-Commodore Arthur Curtis James will give a dinner aboard the Aloha to-morrow night.

Mrs. Andrew McKinley will entertain at dinner to-morrow evening, afterward taking her guests to the tableaux at the Casino Theatre.

A small army of mechanics is employed on the temporary additions being made to the summer homes of Stuyvesant Place and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, which are to be used for entertainments to be given on August 19 and 20, respectively.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones has issued invitations for a dinner next Monday evening.

Andrew Robertson has returned from a visit at Southampton.

Mrs. William B. Leeds returned from the Adirondacks last evening and found that her father, William C. Stewart, was suffering from the relapse which he recovered on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman left here for New York to-night for a short visit.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore arrived from Washington to-day to attend meetings of organizations in which he is interested.

Joseph E. Widener was able to be out for a short automobile ride this morning.

William Grosvenor, who was injured in a recent polo game at Narragansett Pier, has recovered sufficiently to be transferred here.

Count Helle de Talleyrand-Périgord, of France, and Miss Catherine Cameron arrived this evening, and they are the guests of Mrs. William B. Leeds, who also has as her guest T. Sanford Beatty.

Meredith Hare, of New York, is a guest of Henry Clews.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew have returned from New York.

William Jay and Miss Douglas, who have been the guests of Miss Ruth Twombly, have returned to New York.

PROF. HADLEY RETURNS HOME